

May 24, 1994, in January 1994 the number of GAO employees was 4,597. This level is nearly as large as the staffing level of 4,617 for the entire Library of Congress—the largest library in the world—which also includes the staff of the Congressional Research Service.

Mr. Speaker, here is something that should catch the attention of the House and the Congress. According to this same study, in 1994, GAO's staffing level was nearly 2½ times as large as the 1,849 House committee staff members—during the 103d Congress, and more than one-half as large as the 7,340 individuals employed by all of the Members of the House together.

The DSG study also compares funding levels for the legislative branch from 1979 to 1994, in inflation-adjusted dollars. According to the DSG, the General Accounting Office has received one of the largest increases in funding for the entire legislative branch at an inflation-adjusted level of 13.5 percent during this time period.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, now hear this: The funding for other areas of the legislative branch have actually declined since 1979 in inflation-adjusted dollars, according to this study. For example, the Library of Congress received a 17.6 percent reduction, CBO was reduced by 3.8 percent, and Members' staff has even been reduced by 6.4 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars since 1979. But, again, the GAO has an inflation-adjusted increase in its budget of 13.5 percent.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, this Member strongly urges his colleagues to support efforts to reduce the funding level of the GAO. This Member will continue to support any Budget Committee or Appropriations Committee efforts regarding this matter and offer assistance in accomplishing this objective. If such appropriate cuts are not forthcoming, this Member will prepare to again offer budget reduction amendments for the GAO to be offered on the House floor.

□ 1050

REGULATORY TRANSITION ACT OF 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MCINTOSH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, last November the American people sent a clear message to Washington: Get the government off our backs. Last week Congressman DELAY and I introduced a bill to do just that. It is called the Regulatory Transition Act of 1995. And what it does is put a moratorium in place on Federal regulations until June 30, 1995 so that we can enact the Contract With America and change the way the regulatory systems do business here in Washington.

This bill is a critical first step toward cutting bureaucratic redtape and protecting the middle class from the hidden tax of regulation. The Clinton

administration has admitted that regulations cost Americans at least \$430 billion each year. Leading economists have projected that Federal regulation costs the average family between \$8,000 and \$10,000 a year. The hidden tax of regulations affects everyone, and the middle class is hit hardest of all. Moms pay higher prices to put food on the table, and mothers and fathers pay higher prices for shoes for their children and for all kinds of services. Our mothers, our wives, our daughters are subject to greater risks of breast cancer because of the bungling at the FDA and the bureaucratic redtape that it takes to get new products on the market. Small business men and women spend over \$1 billion each year filling out redtape and other forms that the Federal Government requires. You know, Mr. Speaker, it has taken a shorter time than that to win wars in this country.

While these very human costs alone justify the moratorium on regulation, there is an even more ominous threat to our society that is not reflected in the figures that I mentioned. I am speaking of the strangling choke hold that bureaucratic redtape has on American spirit. Perhaps the most eloquent expression of this was made over 150 years ago by Alexis DeToqueville who observed that if America was ever to be ruled by a tyrant again it would come not in the form of a human tyrant, but in the form of a choking fog of regulation.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress has been elected to liberate the middle class and all Americans from this choking fog of regulation. Next Thursday, January 19, the House Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs will hold hearings on our bill to create a regulatory moratorium and to do just that.

On December 12, House Republican and Senate leaders asked President Clinton to voluntarily freeze new regulations for the first 100 days of the new Congress, but his administration has not chosen to do that. So our legislation will provide such a moratorium. It is extremely urgent since the administration's regulatory plan shows that the Clinton administration has about 4,300 new regulations that we plan to take up in 1995.

The moratorium on these new regulations will temporarily stop the Federal Government from loading even more burden onto the middle class and onto the American taxpayer and thereby give Congress time to pass the Contract With America and change the way we do regulations in this country from now on.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of the Regulatory Transition Act along with 51 other Members of Congress and encourage the remaining Members of this House to sign on to the bill and thereby demonstrate to the American people that we have heard the message and we will change the way we do business here in Washington. We will cut back

on the regulatory redtape and provide more freedom for all Americans to go about their business.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MCINNIS] is recognized for 15 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

[Mr. MCINNIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. BONIOR) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BEREUTER) to revise and extend their remarks and included extraneous material:)

Mr. GILLMOR, for 5 minutes, on January 17 and 19.

Mr. BEREUTER, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MCINTOSH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. COYNE.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mrs. LINCOLN.

Ms. PELOSI.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BONIOR) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. TORRES.

Ms. KAPTUR in two instances.

Mr. RICHARDSON in three instances.

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mr. REED.

Mr. CLAY.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BEREUTER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HOKE.

Mr. MCKEON.

Mr. GOODLING.

Mr. CAMP.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the